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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....APRIL 6, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The New York *Times* has been sold to a syndicate for $900,000.

The Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, ex-Senator from Delaware and Secretary of State in Cleveland's first Cabinet, has been nominated as ambassador to Great Britain.

One man in 5,000 in England attends college; one in 615 in Scotland; one in 213 in Germany; and one in 2,000 in the United States, says the *University Tar Heel*.

The North Carolina Press Association meets in Newberne 26th and 27th of April. Arrangements are also being made for an excursion to Chicago about the 15th or 20th of May.

Mr. Walter E. Faison, of Duplin, has been appointed by Secretary Gresham, Chief of the Consular Bureau in place of Dr. F. O. St. Clair, who has held the position for twenty-seven years.

The remains of Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate States, will soon be conveyed through North Carolina, en route to their final resting place at Richmond, Va., the capital of the confederacy.

The young Earl Bauchamp, who has just come of age, has deserted the family mansion in Mayfair and taken up his residence in the squalid White-chapel quarters, where he holds open air service and has made himself noted in a way as a mission preacher.

The Governor has appointed Mrs. Pembroke Jones as the representative of North Carolina on the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, which will meet in Troy, N. Y., to witness the moulding of the bell to be presented to the Columbian Exposition. It will be modeled after the Independence Hall bell.

The extraordinary report is published in several continental papers, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the czar of Russia intends to assume the title of emperor of Asia. This step, it said, was decided on during the stay of the emir of Bokhara at St. Petersburg. It is added that if it realized the czar will next summer make a journey through central Asia.

Never in the history of the world has such a feat been performed as the casting of the statue of a living person in silver, which has just been accomplished at Chicago. Montana proposed to have a statue of justice, and Ada Rehan was selected as the model. A plaster model was first made, and when ready, seventy-thousand dollars worth of silver was melted and poured into the mould. An hour later the beautiful work of art was inspected. It is said to be an exact reproduction of Miss Rehan's figure and of her features. Its height is five feet ten inches, and it will stand on a silver globe two feet in diameter. It is said to be very beautiful.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States—James D. Porter of Tennessee to Chili; James A. McKinzie of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun of Ohio, now Secretary of Legation at Japan, to Japan.

Consuls of the United States—L. M. Shaffer of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison R. Williams of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stephens of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Townes of Virginia, to Rio De Janeiro; Claude Meeker of Ohio, to Bradford.

Newton B. Eustis of Louisiana, Second Secretary of Legation of the United States at Paris. John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, Solicitor General, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned; John I. Hall, of Georgia, Assistant Attorney.

Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, the last full General of the Confederate army died at Sewannee, Tenn., last week, in his sixty-ninth year. His career, says the Baltimore *Sun*, was exceptionally brilliant and distinguished. In the war with Mexico he was twice breveted for gallantry—at Cerro Gordo and at Contreras. He was wounded in the battle of Bull Run, 1861, after which he was in command of the department embracing East Tennessee and Kentucky and defeated the federal army at Richmond, Ky., in August 1862. Assigned to the command of the trans Mississippi department he organized a government embracing Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and the Indian Territory and managed it in the interest of the Confederacy with the greatest success to the end of the civil war. He made his department self-supporting, and his army was the last to surrender. In 1864 he defeated Gen. N. P. Banks in his Red River campaign. Since 1875 he has been connected with the University of the South, at Sewannee, as professor of mathematics and as chancellor of the university.

There were 375,000 foreign immigrants last year. Of these, says the Wilmington *Messenger*, but 166 were bound to South Carolina, 250 to North Carolina, 259 to Georgia, 297 to Alabama, 342 to Florida, 388 to Tennessee, 558 to Arkansas, 551 to Louisiana, 323 to Virginia and 201 to Mississippi. If we remember correctly there were not more than 2,000 foreign born citizens in all North Carolina in the census of 1890. One hundredth part of the immigrants of late years came Southward. So the population from Europe that flocks to the United States do not move towards the "Sunny South." A considerable proportion of the 375,000 was by no merns desirable, and it is good for the South that they went to the West or were distributed through the North. A great many were of the criminal classes, others were very poor and ignorant, and others were no doubt restive and filled with false ideas of liberty and a republican Government. It is said that the average grade of immigrants in later years will not compare in character and desirableness with those who preceded them. The South offers many advantages to the industrious, moral foretgner who comes to labor and to wait and to help to build up our fair land.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The President has nominated Hon. Thos. F. Bayard to be Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He has also made a good many other nominations. ——There seems to be some mystery connected with the investigation into the collapse of the Gate City bank of Atlanta. ——Mike Chambers, in jail at Sacramento, confesses to a murder committed in Tennessee some months ago. ——The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania will meet August 30th. ——E. Potterfield, cashier of the suspended Commercial bank of Nashville, has been arrested on charges of forgery and false statements. ——Governor Carr has made several Executive appointments, among them Mrs. Pembroke Jones of Wilmington, to represent this State at the casting of the Columbian liberty bell at Troy, N. Y., on April 30th. ——Comptroller Hepburn will appoint a receiver for the Commercial National bank, of Nashville, Tenn. —— Mr. Cleveland says he is going to smash the slates made by Congressional delegations for portioning out the offices in their States. —— Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President to have him appoint an Eastern man as Commissioner of Pensions, but no intimation as to his intentions can be got from him. ——Gen. Jackson, who has been assisting the District attorney in the Gate City bank failure in Atlanta visited Washington last week and had an interview with the Attorney General and Secretary Carlisle. —— The greater part of the Government arsenal at Lille, France, has been burned. ——Dr. H. C. Hornaday, a well known Baptist preacher, died at Montezuma, Ga. ——Mr. Watson, of Georgia, abandons the contest for Mr. Black's seat in Congress. ——The cholera has again appeared in St. Petersburg and there are deaths there from it daily. The Government is taking steps to check the disease on the Volga. Disquieting reports come from the interior of Russia. ——The tug Mascot went ashore near Brunswick, Ga., Thursday night. Her captain and pilot swam ashore. The cook and fireman were drowned. A schooner she was towing also went ashore. ——The Clyde line steamship Saginaw arrived in New York from San Domingo last Friday. The passengers bring news of the arrest of the President of San Domingo by French naval officers in San Domingo City. According to the story, the President had taken $62,000 from a French bank, the manager of which called upon the two French cruisers lying in the harbor to prevent the escape of the President to Monte Cristo, whither he was about to start to quell an insurrection. The President's sudden descent upon the bank was the outcome of a legal suit between him and some of the French residents involving the payment of money. The case was sent to a higher court for judgment but, apparently, this was delayed too long to suit the President. So he ordered out his militia with instructions to seize whatever French gold they could find. The soldiers proceeded to the bank on March 14th, broke down the doors and blew open the vaults and carried off $62,000 in cash. The French commander on the cruiser was apprised of the outrage and sent an armed force ashore who captured the President as he was about to proceed to Monte Cristo, a place on the Dominican and Haytian borders. The President was held in custody and word sent to France regarding the affair. Another French cruiser is on its way to San Domingo City with instructions as to how the case shall be disposed of. An indemnity of $100,000 was at first demanded, but this demand was withdrawn, pending the arrival of the next French mail. —— The officials of the White Star Steamship company regard as a hoax the message fonnd in a bottle on the beach at Ocean View, Va., purporting to have an account of the destruction at sea of the White Star steamship Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool February 11th for New York. The officials state as to the signature of "Jno. Olsen, a cattleman," appended to the letter, that there was no person named Olsen on board the Naronic. They also point out that it was improbable that a bottle, thrown from the Naronic where she would have been at the time of the accident described in the letter, would have drifted against the gulf stream to the place where the bottle was found. —— The Pope will not grant audiences to Roman Catholic Sovereigns who go to Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen. —— Ex-Congressman Watson, of Georgia, denies the rumor that he has given up the contest for Congressman Black's seat. ——There is threatened war between the two factions in Choctaw Nation and the Government has ordered troops to the seat of war. ——The electric plant at McKeesport, Penn., was burned Saturday and the city is without electric lights and street car service. ——The town of Galena, Md., has been wiped out of existence by fire. ——Thomas G. Allen and Will Lachtleben have reached St. Louis having made the circuit of the world on bicycles. ——Secretary Carlisle has appointed S. M. Gaines, his private secretary, to be chief of the mail division in the Treasury Department. ——Secretary Noble has established a little civil service system of his own in that part of his department to which the Civil Service does not apply. ——A prominent Republican Senator says there will be no investigation into the characters of Senators or reorganization of the Senate offices this session. —— Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employes of his department and the States from which they came. The apportionment is very incorrect and the Secretary will try to equalize the distribution of the appointments among the States. ——The time for receiving securities under the reorganization plan of the Georgia Central company has been extended to May 1st. ——The Cabinet crisis is the all-absorbing topic in France. There is almost a universal demand for an entirely new Ministry. ——The receiver of the United States Rolling Stock company is authorized by the Federal court to sell all the property in his hands. ——The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has promised Representative Alexander that as soon as the weather permits the monitor Wyandotte, now at Hampton Roads, shall be towed to Wilmington for the use of the naval militia of this State. ——Strong efforts are being made to oust Mr. Cook, District Attorney for this district. ——It is said at Washington City that while Senator Ransom may eventually get the custom house for Capt. Kenan it is known there that the President leans toward Col. Kerchner. ——Gen. Berdan, inventor of the torpedo and rifle bearing his name, died in Washington City while playing a game of chess.

DIXIE'S MONEY.

How the First Confederate Money was Made.

Confederate War Journal.]

It took money to carry on the war.

The Southern Confederacy started to oppose the invading foes with an empty Treasury. So a "promise to pay" had to be resorted to.

One of the first things to be done by the Treasury of the young nation was to issue legal tender of some kind.

The making of Confederate bonds and notes was a great trial with the young Treasury. In the South no engravers could be found, and nothing like good bank paper.

So arrangements were made to print some bonds in New York. The work was gone about very carefully, and every means used to avoid detection. But the bonds were seized, however, before they left New York. These bonds were printed by the American Bank Note Company, and when the Federal authorities found this out, through a telltale employe, the Confederacy had to rely upon its own resources to get up bonds and notes.

An engraver of cards and posters by the name of Hoyer, a German by nationality, lived in Richmond, and he was employed to issue the first notes, which were eight one-hundred-dollar bills. One of these bills would bring considerable now as a relic.

A paper was smuggled through the lines from New York and given to Hoyer. He had only old and inferior stones for engraving purposes, and with them he made the first Confederate Treasury notes. The stones had previously been used to engrave placards.

Of course they were faulty and full of errors, and under any other circumstance would have been thrown away, but some kind of legal tender had to be secured at once, and the rude notes were accepted.

When the Secretary read the proofs he ordered them printed, indorsing on the margin of the proof the following: "When the money changers become familiar with these incoming bills it will be as difficult to pass a counterfeit as if they had been engraved on steel—perhaps more so."

The German engraver used what was an old-fashioned press even in that day, and the bills were printed by hand, a very slow and tedious process.

These rude, uncouth bills found no buyers, but were accepted in good faith by loyal Southern hearts. They were pledges of a brave, fearless people, and by that people were accepted as such.

They were not worth much upon their face, but thousands of men died to give them value, and three times as many died to make them worthless.

Soon the country was flooded with Confederate bills. The number circulated depended on how fast the Treasury could issue them. Bills of small denominations soon went out of style, and nothing under $100 left the Treasurer's hands, while $500 and $1,000 bills were as numerous as $5 bills are to-day.

Of course the price of everything went up, and it was a mere bagatelle to pay $200 for a yard of flannel, or $300 for a pound of coffee, or $1,000 for a pair of boots, or $10,000 for a horse.

Worthless as were these "promises to pay," they cost more than any tender ever issued by a nation on earth. They were issued in integrity, defended in valor and bathed in priceless blood.

The following lines, which were written on the back of a Confederate ten-dollar bill by a soldier, find a fitting place in these columns at this hour:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friends, and show it.

Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell—
Of liberty born of a patriot's dream
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay,
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.

The days rolled by and the weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still.
Coin was so rare that the Treasury'd quake
If a dollar dropped in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And our poverty well we discerned:
And this little check represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.

We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold each soldier received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And each Southern patriot believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or of pay,
Or of bills that were overdue;
We knew that if it brought us our bread today,
'Twas the best our poor country could do.

Keep it; it tells all our history over.
From the birth of the dream to the last;
Modest, and born of the angel Hope.
Like our hopes of success—it passed.

Novel Use for Ants.

Ants are used by the Indians of Brazil to draw together the edges of wounds. It is well known that the grip of the jaws of the Brazilian ant does not relax even after death; therefore the Indian who has received a wound draws the edges of the skin together with his fingers, then places five or six ants along the gash. The ants grasp the skin with their jaws, and the line of the cut is narrowed. The Indian then pinches off the bodies of the ants, leaving the heads adhering to the gash. In a few days the wound will be healed, and the ants' heads may be washed off.

Hawkers and Peddlers.

What ear-splitting cries we hear daily in the streets of every large city! But these itinerant dealers who hawk their wares about are, when under proper restrictions, a useful portion of the community, and not such nuisances as the catarrh hawkers. This is a stubborn disease to conquer, but Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy does it. It is mild, soothing and antiseptic, unlike snuffs that irritate, or solutions that burn. It corrects offensive breath, and restores taste, smell and hearing. Nasal catarrh often ends in consumption. Apply the only cure in time. Price 50 cents, by all druggists.

How the Ocean Cable was Laid

Springfield Republican.

The idea that telegraph communication might be had by means of a cable laid under the ocean flashed upon the mind of Prof. Morse as early as 1840, and doubtless many other persons had the same idea some time before it came Cyrus W. Field's turn. It was on an evening in January, 1854, that Frederick N. Gisborne, a Canadian electrician, visited Mr. Field at his home in New York. Gisborne had been trying to connect St. John's, N. F., with the mainland, and St. John's with the most easterly point of Newfoundland by one continuous telegraph line. His idea was to receive dispatches from ocean steamers off Newfoundland and telegraph them to New York, thus quickening communication between Europe and America by a day or two. Gisborne's company had collasped, after he had surveyed the Newfoundland route and had built part of the line, and now he was in New York, seeking the aid of American capitalists. Mr. Field heard him rather indifferently, but when his visitor had gone he took the globe which was in his library and began turning it over. Says the author: "It was while thus studying the globe that the idea first ocurred to him that the telegraph might be carried farther still and be made to span the Atlantic ocean." Although long since pondered by scientific minds, here at last did that idea seize upon the imagination of the man of action.

We cannot rehearse the story in detail. Suffice it that there began a 12 years, arduous struggle against difficulties which to-day we cannot appreciate because so much that is now school-boy knowledge was in 1854 in the realm of the problematical. The bottom of the sea had to be explored to determine its configuration. It was not known whether an electric current could be made to run along the bed of the ocean two miles down. The manufacture of cables had hardly been begun, and the best ways of paying out cables from the deck of a moving ship had to be learned thorough costly experience. Mr. Field's energy and perseverance, however, were constantly in evidence. The next morning after seeing Gisborne he wrote to Lieut. Maury at Washington concerning the nautical difficulties to be encountered and to Prof. Morse concerning the electrical difficulties. Then he secured the assistance of capitalists like Peter Cooper, and reorganized Gisoorne's old company on a basis that included an Atlantic telegraph. The line to the eastern extremity of Newfoundland was completed in 1856 without an assistance from Englishmen. Then Mr. Field started for England to interest the English government and English capitalists in his gigantic enterprise. That was about the first of forty voyages back and forth across the Atlantic which he made in furtherance of the scheme. England became interested and both the English and the United States governments furnished war ships to lay the first cable. The first expedition was in 1857, and it was a failure because the cable broke. There were two expeditions in 1858. The first was a failure for the same reason, but the second was successful. The cable was laid. There were great rejoicings and the Queen of England and the President of the United States sent to each other congratulatory messages. Then the cable became dumb and never spoke again.

The civil war came on and America could lend no further assistance. For seven years no more attempts were made to "moor the new world alongside the old." The Trent affair set England to thinking how necessary to international friendship was quick communication across the sea. English scientists were studying the problems of submarine telegraphy more ardently and hopefully than ever before, and Cyrus Field was forever trying to raise funds. In 1865 one more attempt was made to lay a good working Atlantic cable. New capitalists were interested, and a stronger company was organized, with Mr. Field as general manager with full power over all. Cables vastly better in make than those of 1857 and 1858 were manufactured, and the Great Eastern, a vessel one-eighth of a mile long, was bought for the expedition. Yet this expedition, too, was a failure, the cable breaking at the stern of the ship when 1,200 miles of it had been successfully laid. The expedition of 1866, which was immediately organized, was successful, and ever since the two worlds, the old and the new, have been bridged by an electric flash. Chief Justic Chase called this the 'most wonderful achievement of civilization."

Powder for a Dead President.

Washington Post.]

"The amount of powder burned in giving honor to the memory of the late ex-president in salutes on the day of his funeral forms an interesting matter of conjecture," said a citizen the other day. "The firing of 13 guns at sunrise, 44 at sunset and 1 at half hour intervals between sunrise and sunset, gives 81 shots from each military post and flagship or naval station within reach of orders from the two departments of war and navy.

"Now, go to work and guess the charge (in pounds) employed, taking caliber of gun used on warship or at military post and see how it climbs up into the thousands. The smallest gun on some of the flagships burns 50 pounds of powder, and the guns used at land stations in firing salutes range down the scale to as low as two pounds. Taking it altogether and considering the matter at a glance, it is safe to say that more powder was consumed in the solemn honoring of the dead ex-president than was burned by cannon and muskets at the great battle of Gettysburg."

Literature in the Next Generation.

New York Press.

Noting the fact that "the great poets are all dead now," a current writers declares that "appearances indicate that the twentieth century will begin its course undominated by any commanding figure bequeathed to it from the literature of the nineteenth." The statement may prove to be true. On the other hand, appearances in the matter of literature are as likely to be misleading as in other departments of human affairs. Shakespeare lived several years, according to the accepted accounts, after Milton was born. Dryden was 43 when Milton died. Swift was 33 and Pope 12 when Dryden passed away. Johnson and Goldsmith were young men when Pope and Swift died, and Burns, in turn was a young man when Johnson and Goldsmith expired. Scott, Wordsworth and Southey followed hard upon Burns, each being over 20 years old when the Scotch singer died. Shelley, Byron and Moore were lads at that time. Thus closely has one literary generation succeeded another, "appearances" to the contrary.

This record, however, does not militate against the fact that various epochs in the history of different nations have been especially prolific of literary genius and activity. Such was the remarkable period that in England gave to mankind Shakespeare, Bacon, Spenser, Cowley, Ben Johnson, Hooker and Taylor. Such was the era that produced Milton, Dryden and Locke, and that later brought upon the stage of action men like Pope, Addison and Steele. Of like character was the generation of Wordsworth, Scott, Shelley, Coleridge, Moore, Byron, J. S. Mill and Ricardo, and with Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Carlyle and Froude. America presents a similar group in the general period covered by Poe, Whittier, Emerson, Lonfellow, Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Bancroft and Prescott.

It would not be strange if the English speaking race were approaching an epoch of contemporaneous literary genius. In some respects this prospect would not be cause for regret. It would have a tendency to concentrate study more attentively upon the masters of the past and thus enrich the ground for a nobler harvest in the future. The great danger of the present day is not literary inertia, such as has occasionally marked proceeding generations, but a morbid activity that sacrifices quality to quantity and variety. A change which, by drawing the public to higher and purer fountains, would arouse a keener taste for the better modes of thought and action in the mother tongue would tend to correct such evils, and in the end the whole world would reap the gain.

A Remarkable Child.

Boston Globe.]

Helen Kellar, the remarkable child who, although born blind and deaf and dumb, has accomplished so much that is beautiful and inspiring, numbers among her friends many persons of royal station in European courts who never saw her. One of these is the queen of Greece, who learned of Helen through Michael Anagnos, the director of the Institution for the Blind, when he visited Greece some time ago. The interest which the queen took in Helen was so intense that she exacted from Mr. Anagnos a promise that he would let her read every letter that Helen wrote to him while he was at the Greek capital, and when he was about to return to this country she induced him to permit her to retain several of the letters that she had read, which are treasured very highly at the court.

The queen expressed on more than one occasion her surprise that Helen, who is not yet in her teens, should have so remarkable a command of this purest English, and hinted that the child might have had some assistance in the preparation of her wonderful letters. But Mr. Anagnos disposed of that thought by informing her majesty that there was no person connected with the institution who could write English so faultlessly pure and sweet as Helen wrote, since the little girl never had an opportunity to form acquaintance with any but the loftiest models of the language.

Helen has learned to articulate, and can speak as freely and fully as any unafflicted person. When she wishes to hold a long conversation with anybody dear to her she places one finger across the lips of the speaker and another on the throat at the larynx. In this way she understands every word that is uttered as rapidly as could be understood by a person with good eyesight and hearing.

Signalling Through Water.

New York Witness.]

The intellectual resources of Wizard Edison show no signs of exhaustion. His latest move is for a new and rather startling system of submarine signalling. He believes that the difficulties in the way of such a system are quite surmountable. The principle on which the proposed invention rests is the fact that water is one of the best media for the transmission of vibrations—that is the conveyance of sound. Vessels are to have a vibratory machine under water, which will at once register the signal sounds from any vessel which may be in the vicinity. The apparatus will be capable of detecting the presence of a ship provided with signals at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles. It is believed that such an invention would reduce the danger of collision at sea to a minimum, and with the removal of this last danger, voyages would be as safe as human ingenuity could make them.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Burning of Chicago.

Scribner's.]

There was not much clamor of men, women and children. It is probable that the awfulness of the situation made the mind silent rather than noisy. Personal friends said to me, "The city is gone," of "No power can save us," or "All is lost," but beyond such ejaculations few were the words to be heard. Quite a stream of vehicles and persons were moving northward, but the movement did not seem that of a panic, but rather that of an orderly retreat. The guests were issuing from the Tremont and Sherman hotels. The banging of trunks was a little more violent than usual, and the vehicles into which trunks were going showed that the exodus of guests was informal, and yet not much was said by the man with the team or the man with the trunk.

The fire was ranging in the business district, and the population at midnight was not great. The scene was not that of families fleeing for life, with mother calling to child and child crying to parent. The ruin was advancing in the great commercial blocks, whose clerks or business heads where perhaps miles distant from their counters and desks. It was a common event to see one or two men come down from a bank or office and unload their arms or a basket into an express wagon or a well equipped carriage and then hasten away. Where there was distrust of a vault the valuable contents were extracted and headed for some place not yet doomed.

All beyond was a furnance, and a little after midnight the fact that the city was doomed and that tens of thousands of persons would be homeless and penniless in a few hours, was fully realized. Before me lay in one mass of fire a district nearly a mile long and fully four squares wide, and under a wind, which was almost a hurrican, this red army was advancing. At intervals, like minute guns, came the boom of some falling well. I turned to go home. The tumbling buildings made a solemn sound like the pulsations of a volcano or the heavy artilery of some field battle.

"The MacKaye Spectatorium."

The endorsement that was given the artistic portion of "The MacKaye Spectatorium" enterprise, at Chicago, by Herr Anton Seidl, the great New York orchestra leader, has created considerable of a stir among musical people. After being shown the model, Mr. Seidl said to a New York Post reporter: "This elterprise will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of a grand American Bayreuth Festival." Mr. Seidl said, in the most enthusiastic way, that at "The MacKaye Spectatorium" would be realized greater scenic marvels than had been witnessed at the German capitals. He also expressed a belief that it would inaugurate a new era in the history of stage spectacle.

He Didn't Know Cleveland.

Washington Letter, 15th, to the New York Herald.

A humorous incident marked to-day's reception. Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, brought up to the White House and old friend of his, Prof. Marrice Kirby, for the purpose of introducing him to the President. Prof. Kirby is a little hard of hearing, as it appears Mr. Breckenridge presented Prof Kirby, and as the latter took Mr. Cleveland's hand he said, "What is the name?"

Everybody within earshot laughed and Mr. Cleveland smiled. The situation was explained to the old Kentuckian, who said that he had thought the President was much larger than he really is, an idea obtained from pictures.

To Tell the Speed of Trains.

Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to H. Walter Webb, third Vice-Presidet of the New York Central Railroad, has invented a watch which is said to enable the holder to measure the rate of speed at which he or she may be travelling on a railroad train, a steam-boat, or any other conveyance. It is thus described: In the hands of a person on a swiftly moving train the watch may, by pressing a tiny lever, be started at a given point, say a mile post is reached a quick pressure on the lever will stop the hands of the watch on a figure which accurately indicates the rate of speed per hour at which the train is moving.

Clean up the Fields.

If the dead leaves, vines or stumps of last year's crops still remain in the fruit yard or garden, no time should be lost before removing them. Cabbage stumps and other trash that cannot be burned should be hauled off to some hole or waste place and there buried or covered with soil.

Formerly it was considered best to plow under the leavings of the last crop to supply humus to the soil. The extraordinary increase of fungi and noxious insects in recent years no longer renders this a safe plan. This trash usually harbors the winter spores or eggs of these noxious pests, and to leave them upon the ground or even turn them under with the plow is ruinous economy. Burn and destroy them before the warm days of spring waken them into activity. The neglect of this work will entail a heavy loss in next season's crop.

A Romance of the War.

N. Y. Herald.]

With General E. Kirby Smith, who died at his home, in Tennessee, the last of the full generals of the Confederacy passes away. He was a thoroughly equipped soldier and rose with amazing rapidity from the rank of lieutenant to the eminent position occupied by him soon after the battle of Lynchburg.

There is a romance in his eventful career which ought not to be forgotten—his wound gave him his wife. When the battle of Bull Run was begun Smith was full thirty miles away. On receipt of the news he covered the distance with his troops by a forced march and arrived in time to be of signal service to the Southern troops. While making a charge at the head of his force he was so severely wounded that little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was carried, however, to the house of Colonel McDaniel, where he received the attention which his desperate case required. It is more than probable that he would have succumbed but for the careful nursing of the Colonel's daughter. She watched him night and day and her efforts were repaid at last by the patient's full recovery.

Of course there could be but one denouement to this little drama. The soldier and his nurse fell in love with each other. He signed a marriage certificate and received his commission as a major general on the same day, and as the fairy tales go, "the couple lived happily forever after."

There were scores of such instances during the war and they are all interesting.

The Telautograph.

From the Springfield Republican.]

This invention of Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, which has recently been perfected and tested to the satisfaction of the inventor and all disinterested parties who witnessed its operations, is to be put on the market next fall by a company formed for the purpose. As the name implies, the instrument is designed to transmit in fac-simile by wire to any distance any pen marks made on paper. Prof. Gray has been seven years employed in working out this problem.

What is likely to be the commercial value of the invention? The projectors see a great future for it. In the first place, it is claimed that the invention will supplant the whole machinery of the present telegraph, aside from the poles and wires. A cheap boy in an office who can write will do the work of an expert telegrapher with this machine. More often the operator will not need to write at all, but merely feed to the instrument the copy of the person sending a dispatch. Persons at a distance can be identified where acquainted with the autographs of one another. Arbitrary signs or trade marks can be dispatched in orders for goods, etc. The person at either end of the wire can file away for future reference an exact copy of his own dispatch as well as that of the one received. The receiver works without any attention.

Ex-President Harrison's Salary.

Ex- President Harrison received his last month's pay in the shape of a draft for $4,166,67, issued on a warrant to the treasurer signed, as usual, by the secretary of the treasury and sent over to the White House by messenger. March 3 he received another draft for $416,65, issued by the treasury department in the same way, representing his pay for service as president of the United States for the first three days of March and closing his account with the government.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was president up to noon the 4th of March, General Harrison received no pay whatever for his services on that day for the reason that the federal accounting officers do not recognize divisions of a day in the settlement of accounts of salaries. Each incumbent of the office of president is paid the salary of that office beginning with the day of his inauguration, so that he gains in the beginning of his term what he loses in the end.

This arrangement was followed at the previous change of administration, and at its predecessor, and is so fair and reasonable that it is not likely to be changed. According to the treasury computation, the presidential salary of $50,000 a year is at the rate of $138.88 a day.

What's the use of feeling languid,
Mopy, dull and blue?
Cleanse the blood and give it vigor:
Make the old man new.

How? I'll tell you. To the drug store
Go this very day—
Buy a medicine to banish
All your ills away—

And that medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the very best blood-purifier on earth. It builds up and strengthens the system because it cleanses the blood, and that's what the system must have to be strong and healthy. There's nothing that equals it. Absolutely sold *on trial!* Your money back, if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteveille Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted Engraving finely executed.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
2—17. 93

W. J McNAUGHTON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 6, 1893.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

An extra fession of Congress, it now appears certain, will be called during the coming fall. The Charlotte Observer says: Vexed by few internal dissensions, and evincing an exceptional stability from its very foundation, the government, through its executive head, has rarely had occasion to call an extra session of Congress, and the Observer recalls no instance where the two houses have been brought together by the pressure of purely economic issues—for the revision of the tariff will be, after all, the great work of the extraordinary meeting of the Fifty-third Congress, in advance of its regular December session.

Tariff reform needs no discussion here—the two greatest political organizations ever contending for supremacy in any government fought over it, and won and lost—but it will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Observer to present here a summarized review of the tariff scale from its initiation up to the Minneapolis pronouncement of iron clad protection. The first tariff act, introduced by Alexander Hamilton during Washington's first term, was very light in the duties imposed, which in no case exceeded 10 per cent., with an average of 8½ per cent., but this first enactment looking to protection was the entering wedge to the final dissolution of Federalism and the triumph of the Republican or Democratic principles advocated by Jefferson. John Adams, who, throughout his administration had to contend with the piratical war on the high seas waged by France on the United States merchant marine, under the first Napoleon, was in the first year of this century a candidate for a second term, and was defeated by Jefferson, greatly on this issue of the tariff, by the vote of New York in the House of Representatives, where the election was carried.

In 1816, almost immediately after the commencement of Monroe's administration, a new tariff law was passed which imposed duties of 25 per cent. on cotton and woolen goods and a specific tax on iron. In 1832 the great Erie Canal was opened for traffic, and by that time the leadership of Adams and Clay, as the advocates of high tariff and internal improvements, under the name of the "American System," was fully recognized.

Almost at the close of the first administration of Andrew Jackson, South Carolina, by a solemn ordinance of a State convention declared the tariff act null and void, and threatened secession if the law were enforced. "Old Hickory"—who had no more use for protection than a London free trader—was inflexible in compelling obedience to the law, and stamped out nullification by filling the harbor of Charleston with government war-ships. Then came the Walker low tariff of 1846, with prosperity following it.

There was little or no change in the general tariff schedule from that time forward until the election of Lincoln (although the platform on which Fremont and Dayton were nominated in 1856 clamored for an increase of duties), the breaking out of the war, and the policy of protection pursued by the party dominant in the affairs of the government, culminating with the McKinley bill, the main features of which are familiar to every intelligent reader, and the burdens of which it is now proposed to lift from the shoulders of the people.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Raleigh News and Observer says the Governor has appointed the following board of directors of the Confederate Soldiers' Home: W. C. Stronach, of Wake; F. H. Busbee, of Wake; A. D. McGill, of Cumberland; W. E. Ardrey, of Mecklenburg.

* * *

"Much of the reputation of North Carolina," says the Winston Sentinel, "will be in the charge of P. M. Wilson and T. K. Bruner, who will represent the State at the World's Fair." And the Charlotte Observer says it tells no news when it adds that the State's reputation could not be in the hands of two more loyal sons. The selection of these gentlemen to collect and have charge of the State's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition was akin to an inspiration.

* * *

We have received copies of two new State publications. One is "Our Fatherless Ones, published at the Orphan's Home in Barium Springs, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, and devoted to the interests of the orphans. Another is "The Collegian," published at Wilson, and edited by the students of Wilson Collegiate Institute. The former is issued semi-monthly; the latter monthly. We wish them abundant success, for the cause is worthy.

* * *

Mr. Bayard goes to England as Ambassador. The selection could not have been better. Mr. Bayard, says the New York World, has special qualifications for the place, as pronounced as those of Mr. Eustis for the French mission and Mr. Runyon for the German, and these appointments secure to the country the best possible representation at the three foreign posts of chief importance. Mr. Bayard's high character and many accomplishments fit him to fill any distinguished place with dignity. His long familiarity with every question incident to our relations with Britain especially fits him for the particular service laid upon him. He will bring to bear upon all negotiations an expert knowledge of our own position and a perfect familiarity with the British view. Mr. Bayard's standing as a former Secretary of State will peculiarly commend him to the Government to which he is accredited and give him a position in British regard which few other men could at once obtain. For the rest, he is a gentleman of most pleasing manners and high attainments, a scholar and a thorough-going American.

Some Republican papers, says the Wilmington Star, have been asserting that there is a coolness between Mr. Whitney and President Cleveland because Mr. Whitney was not offered some high position. As an answer to this Mr. Whitney says he told Mr. Cleveland last November that he did not want any office and would not accept any.

* * *

The News and Courier is quite right to assume that Mr. Cleveland will not again be a candidate, says the Philadelphia Ledger, or that he has not or will not for a single moment entertain a thought of the probability of again being a candidate. At the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's present term he will go a-fishing, considering only and giving welcome only to the probabilities or possibilities of such usefulness or enjoyment as a private station affords in the pursuit of honorable work and rational play. This is not a guess at the truth; it is the truth itself.

* * *

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Jas. O. Broadhead of Missouri, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Autria-Hungary; Eben Alexander of North Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia; P. F. Faison of North Carolina to be an Indian Inspector.

Town and Village Bonds.

Charleston News and Courier.

When we consider the financial inexperience, to say nothing of the lack of education, of the average member of the municipal councils of the small towns and villages of the United States, there is small reason for surprise or wonder at the mistakes which are made in the issue of town and village bonds, and it is matter of congratulation that these enterprising communities are not crushed, instead of being only crippled, by the unnecessary burden frequently imposed upon their taxpayers by the blunders of the men who control the municipal finances.

It is said that not long since a Southern town of some three thousand inhabitants determined to issue bonds to pay for certain municipal improvements considered necessary for the public welfare, and that instead of disposing of the bonds in a business-like manner and appropriating the proceeds to the objects contemplated, the town officers contracted with various parties to make the desired improvements and take bonds in payment. Of course they had to pay higher prices for the work than if they had been ready with the cash, and in some cases the difference between what the contractors could do the work for in money and the amount they contracted for in bonds was so great that the contractors could afford to dispose of the bonds at 20 per cent discount, and they did so. Other contractors had not provided so liberal a margin against loss, but of course could get no more for the bonds than eighty cents on the dollar, the market price having been fixed by the first sales.

Taking the case above mentioned as a text Dixie reads the officers of small towns a lesson on financial management which it would be well if all such officers would ponder and inwardly digest. It says:

"When a town issues bonds, it is to the interest of everybody concerned that the town's own agents should handle them to the best advantage, and after converting them into money, deal upon a money or cash basis with those who erect public improvements. It is always bad policy to commit a city's bonds to various parties, some of whom will invariably be led to discount, and thereby discredit their division to the detriment of the whole. The amount of trouble and expense involved in a city's manipulation of its own bonds will be more than compensated by the saving in the end. In this connection the result of our investigation and observation leads us to say further that in cities of less than ten thousand people a 6 per cent bond is the standard requirement in the money markets of the country. In cities of larger population a 5 per cent bond is available, but a great deal of time and trouble will be saved if cities of the smaller size would realize promptly that nothing less than a 6 per cent bond will be willingly taken in the centres of capital."

We think that it might be further suggested that it would be a wise and safe precaution to provide, in each ordinance for the issue of bonds, for a yearly tax sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and to create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem the bonds at maturity, or at least such a reasonable part of them as to avoid any trouble in refunding the remainder. Such a provision would answer a very important double purpose. It would make the bonds more marketable, and it would cause the townspeople to realize that the improvements had to be paid for, and that issuing bonds was not a species of necromancy by which sidewalks, bridges or a town hall can be had for nothing.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH.

A Marked Increase in the Number of New Manufacturing Establishments.

From Manufacturer's Record, March 31, 1893.

The industrial record of the South for the first three months of 1893 show a very marked revival of activity in the establishment of new industries and the extension and improvement of old ones. Since January 1 there has been established in the Southern States 718 new industrial enterprises, as compared with 621 during the last quarter of 1892, an increase of ninety-seven, or over 15 per cent. During the third quarter of last year the number of new enterprises was 564, so that the increase in six months has been nearly 28 per cent.

The tabular statement presented below gives the number and character of the industrial enterprises that have been established in the South during the past three months, with comparative figures for the preceeding quarter:

Desciption of Industries.	Fourth Quarter 1892.	First Quarter 1893.
Iron furnaces.	—	1
Machine shops and foundries,	24	25
Stove foundries,	1	—
Miscellaneous iron and steel works,	12	8
Woodworking establishments,	171	208
Furniture factories,	—	15
Carriage and wagon works,	4	5
Agricultural implement works,	1	5
Mining and quarrying concerns,	46	64
Flour mills,	34	21
Textile mills,	20	40
Cotton compresses,	5	5
Cottonseed-oil mills,	6	29
Brick works,	10	18
Canning factories,	9	26
Ice factories,	16	14
Electric-light and power plants	31	34
Gas works,	1	6
Water works,	22	24
Miscellaneous enterprises not included in above,	208	170
Total,	621	718

These figures illustrate in a striking manner the recuperative power of the South and the rapidity with which that section is regaining its normal condition. the depressing influences of the past two years have well-nigh disappeared, and conditions are conductive to growth in every direction. It will be observed that these figures embrace only legitimate industrial enterprises, and that no account has been taken of speculative venture. The growth as shown by these figures represents substantial progress along these lines of industry that impart the most stability and permanency to the South.

Examining these figures in detail it will be seen that the most marked increase has taken place in the establishment of industries dependent upon cotton. Forty new textiles manufacturing companies (chiefly cotton) have been organized during the past three months, as compared with twenty in the preceeding quarter. Under the stimulus of high prices for cottonseed products the number of new cotton-oil mills has increased from six during the last three months of 1892 to twenty-nine during the past quarter. The fruit and vegetable canning industry also has been undergoing rapid development, as indicated by the organization of twenty-six new concerns in the last three months. Lumber and woodworking industries, always actively progressing, also show a large increase, the new plants in the last quarter being 208 in number, against 171 for the preceeding three months.

Business conditions in the South unquestionably are better now than at any time during the past two years, and the improvement is particularly noticeable in all industrial lines.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1893.

Scandals involving the officials of the late republican administration are coming to the surface with alarming frequency these days. One that is almost embarrassing because of the nearness of those concerned therein to ex-President Harrison, is that unearthed by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, relating to the manner in which ex-Secretary of State Foster, is squandering the government's money upon a lot of favorites, all on government pay rolls, that he has taken on a junketing trip to Paris, ostensibly to aid him in the Behring Sea arbitration. As specimens of this pleasure party these two will suffice, giving a fair idea of the whole business: Major Halford was made paymaster in the army at a salary of $3,500 a year as a reward for his services as Mr. Harrison's private Secretary, and was ordered to Paris to remain during the arbitration, although no one could see the necessity for an army paymaster there. Mr. Foster, who is U. S. agent, at a compensation named by himself while Secretary of State, wished the Major to have a good time so he ordered that he should be allowed from the State department funds $15, a day for expenses. J. Stanley Brown, who was Garfield's private secretary, draws $10 a day as regular employe of the State department, but having ordered him to Paris Mr. Foster directed that he, also, should receive $15 a day for expenses, in addition to his regular salary. There are a number of others treated equally liberally. Another scandal exists in the weather bureau and Secretary Morton is now investigating charges of general cussedness against some of its most prominent officials that are almost certain to result in a number of dismissals. According to these charges the crookedness began from the time the bureau was transferred to the department of Agriculture, and never stopped.

Unless some sort of a compromise can be reached the republicans holding federal offices in Kansas are safe to enjoy their snaps for some time to come, as President Cleveland has directed that no appointments be made in that State until it can be satisfactorily arranged whether the fusionists or the straight-outs are to be given control, or a division made between them. While Mr. Cleveland wants to do the square thing by both sides it is an open secret that his personal feelings are all on the side of the straight-outs.

No time is being wasted by fourth assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. The task of putting democrats in charge of all the fourth class post offices is gigantic, but it will in time be accomplished. The average of new democratic appointments is already well over one hundred a day, the highest number yet appointed in a single day by Mr. Maxwell being 188.

The administration and democrats generally are delighted with the March statement of the condition of the Treasury. It was, of course, known before hand that the payments for the month would necessarily be unusually large, but it was not known, or even guessed at by ex-Secretary Foster that the March receipts would be some millions in excess of his estimates. As a result, instead of the hole in the available cash anticipated on account of the big March payments $1,500,000, was was added to the surplus, and the free gold, now near the $8,000,000 mark, continues to accumulate. Secretary Carlisle has received many congratulations upon his first month's showing, which but tends to confirm the general belief that he would make a successful Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, credited with being the principal author of the tariff bill recently made public by the Reform Club, of that city, is in Washington. He says: "The Reform Club, which has played such a prominent part in the present situation, has promulgated its tariff reform bill, not with the understanding that it is to be accepted, but mainly for the healthy and widespread discussion which will follow."

The silly fight which has been made on Mr. John E. Risley, the minister to Denmark, has had no effect here, as Mr. Risley has received his commission and taken the oath of office. He will probably receive his final instructions this week, and rumor says a portion of them will be to open negotiations for the purchase of a Naval station on the island of St. Thomas, from the Danish government.

President Cleveland told Senator Roach, of North Dakota, that no faction of the party in any State will receive recognition to the discrimination of another faction, but that the ability and character of the applicant will decide all appointments. By the way, speaking of Senator Roach the impression seems to be general that nothing more will be heard in the Senate of Mr. Hoar's resolution to investigate newspaper charges against Mr. Roach.

Building Notes.

Manufacturer's Record.]

Asheville, N. C.—Hotel.—It is reported that George W. Vanderbilt will build a large hotel on Mt. Pisgah.

Newbern—Saw Mill.—The Newbern Lumber Co. will rebuild its saw mill and dry-kiln reported in this issue as burned.

Columbus, N. C.—Chapel.—Niernsee & LaMotte, of Columbia, S. C., are preparing plans for a Swiss chalet and chapel for Bishop Theo. B. Lyman.

Messrs. Wm. Ashley, Frank Stronach, Jno. A. Mills, J. W. Barber and others have reorganized the old North Carolina Wagon Co. under the name of the Mills Manufacturing Co., and obtained charter for same. The capital stock is placed at $25,000. They intend to make wagons for home trade and handles for export, and will soon put in new machinery for the latter purpose.

The business portion of Florence, S. C., was almost entirely destroyed by fire Monday morning. The loss is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Ransom.

"Routed by Matt Ransom. Hill outdone by the North Carolina veteran," are the words at the head of a column in the Atlanta Journal.

Seldom have we seen, says the Newbern Journal, a higher compliment to a Senator than that paid Matt W. Ransom by the Washington correspondent of that excellent paper.

We who have known our senior Senator so long are not surprised at his triumph, but it is exceedingly gratifying to us to find such high praise of him in a leading journal of a sister State.

The communication is as follows:

Staff Correspondence of The Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1893.—Twenty years senatorial experience matched against twelve months! A statesman versus a politician! The result of such a contest between such parties is easily foretold.

The smoke of the clash of arms in the democratic senatorial caucus on Tuesday last has drifted into Newspaper Row, and, as the puffs disappear, the prostrate form of the senior senator from New York is clearly discernable.

Hill shied his castor into the senatorial ring and it was met by Matt Ransom's glittering lance and now the senators among themselves are discussing how the venerable North Carolinian worsted the Goliath of the New York machine.

Ransom evidently favored the election of Cox, of North Carolina, for secretary of the senate. Hill, it is believed, favored the selection of Washington, of Virginia, who became notorious by his letter published some time ago in the Cincinnati Enquirer, denouncing Grover Cleveland.

When the democratic senatorial caucus met Tuesday, one week ago, Ransom was in favor of having nominations made immediately, but on objection by Hill the caucus postponed action until last Tuesday.

Ransom once more presented Cox's name and Hill again opposed action.

This brought the North Carolinian to his feet in a twinkling and Hill is said to have gotten the worst drubbing ever received in the senate.

Cox, as is known, was elected and Washington's name was not even presented.

Hill, as the story goes, committed a great breach of senatorial courtesy in having the caucus postponed action for one week and at expiration of that time again postponing action, when only one nominee was before the democratic caucus and that nominee a dyed-in-the wool democrat.

The news has just reached other circles and creates a sensation.

GENERAL NEWS.

The entire town of Clarksville, Va., was consumed by fire Friday morning. A special from Oxford says: The fire was discovered in a house adjoining Pettingill's store. It was thought to have been extinguished, but later it was again found that the store building of Pettingill was on fire. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and despite the most strenuous efforts of the citizens the fire spread rapidly from building to building, sweeping everything before it on both sides of Main street down to the river, and within two hours the flames had done their work. Only three buildings on Main street escaped the fury of the flames, namely, the Richmond and Danville depot, Magee's warehouse, and Bugg's store at the lower end. As soon as the fire was discovered aid was telegraphed for from Oxford, and the Oxford fire company, about one hundred strong, promptly responded, and reached the city on a special about 4:45, but the town was then in ashes, yet by their efforts the R. & D. depot was saved. Never was a town more completely swept away, R. H. Buggs and Block & Co.'s dry goods stores are the only ones remaining. Most of the residences, both of the hotels and the Episcopal church were burned. Two colored men, whose names were not learned, were burned to death. One of them was seen to go into the Allance warehouse, but the roof falling, he was never seen afterwards. The other was rescued in a dying condition. The loss to buildings is estimated at $60,000 and loss on stock from $75,000 to $80,000. There are hardly enough houses left to shelter the inhabitants, and some of them are in a pitiable condition, having lost their all.

After being a dry town for the past eighteen years, Shelby by thirteen majority, voted for high license. The vote stood 147 to 134. Under the new law the license will cost $1,000 a year and the applicant must file a justified bond of $1,000 that he will not sell liquor to minors, habitual drunkards, on Sundays or after 11 o'clock at night.

Duke's great tobacco factory in New York has been destroyed by fire. It was fully insured.

Presidential Post Offices.

The following is a list of Presidential post offices in this State, with the salaries they pay:

OFFICE.	CLASS.	SALARY.
Asheville,	2	$2,600
Burlington,	3	1,300
Chapel Hill,	3	1,100
Charlotte,	2	2,600
Concord,	3	1,500
Durham,	2	2,300
Edenton,	3	1,200
Elizabeth City,	3	1,500
Fayetteville,	3	1,800
Goldsboro,	3	1,800
Greensboro,	2	2,300
Greenville,	3	1,000
Henderson,	3	1,600
Hickory.	3	1,500
High Point,	3	1,500
Kinston,	3	1,300
Lexington,	3	1,100
Monroe,	3	1,100
Morganton,	3	1,100
Mount Airy,	3	1,200
New Berne,	2	2,000
Oxford,	3	1,600
Raleigh,	2	2,700
Reidsville,	3	1,600
Rockingham,	3	1,000
Rocky Mount,	3	1,300
Salem,	3	1,500
Salisbury,	3	1,800
Shelby,	3	1,200
Statesville,	3	1,700
Tarborough,	3	1,600
Washington,	3	1,500
Wilmington,	2	2,600
Wilson,	3	1,500
Winston,	2	2,800

LITERARY NOTES.

An entertaining story by the Marquess of Lorne, illustrative of "Hunting life in the Rockies," with pictures from drawings by C. E. Fripp, R. W. S., will be one of the attractive features of the next number of *Harper's Weekly*, published April 5th.

Portraits of the American representatives at the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration will be given in the next number of *Harper's Weekly*, published April 5th.

Edna Lyall, author of the very popular stories *In the Golden Days, Donovan, We Two*, etc., has written a new novel, entitled "To Right the Wrong," which will be introduced to American Readers through the pages of *Harper's Bazaar*, the opening chapters will appear in the number for April 8th,

THE CRESCENT CITY.

A Letter from a Brilliant Fayetteville Boy.

The St. Louis Cathedral—Lovely Parks—Beautiful Drives and Avenues—Lovely Women, &c.

To the Editor of the Observer:

This is the dirtiest, the noisiest and the wickedest city in the world.

The street cars take great crowds of people to amusements of all sorts every Sunday. To-day Mme Littall Rifle gives an exhibition at the Park of the New Orleans Brewing Association, of her skilful riding and shooting. She advertises that she will take some of the unbroke horses from one of the principal importing stables here and break them at the park and then ride them.

Last Sunday Mrs. Frank Leslie was here with a company of players of her own, and that night they rendered a play composed by her, "The Froth of Society."

John L. Sullivan has been here for a week or more playing Capt. Harcoast. I did not see the ex-champion.

On any Sunday afternoon can be seen on almost any of the side streets negroes playing hand organs, and young girls and boys dancing up and down the pavements to the music, such as "My Sweet Heart is the Man in the Moon," "Tra-ra-ra, Boom de ay," &c.

The drainage of this city is very imperfect, which I suppose, is the cause of its being so filthy in some parts. Along the edge of every side walk, on the principal streets and all, there is always six or eight inches of nasty water that seems sometimes to be at a standstill and at others to be flowing back and forth. The city being lower than the river, it is impossible to construct a perfect drainage. I noticed a few days ago that the Times Democrat, the leading journal of the city, advocates sending abroad to get other talents to procure better drainage. It seems that the present engineer who has charge of the affair is unequal to the task. The Democrat says it will cost thousands of dollars to get the proper drainage for the city, but that it will be worth to the city the expenditure of money.

On some of the avenues here are some of the handsomest residences I believe in the South. St. Charles, for about three miles, where two lines of trolly cars run, is lined on each side with magnificent residences. The yards are full of the most magnificent plants of every kind, and the most lovely roses are now blooming in profusion. The street is paved with asphalt on each side of the car tracks, and any afternoon magnificent equipages with high steppers are seen dashing up and down the street. At the intersection of the street with —— street is a handsome statue of General Lee.

The women here are lovely. One can stand on Canal, the principal and most beautiful business street of the city, any afternoon about five o'clock, and in turning your head to let your eyes follow one you miss another, that seems more beautiful after she passes.

The Italian seems to have discarded the hand organ. I have seen nothing but negroes carrying them, but the music they play is some of it excellent and they play all the latest songs. It is a great deal better and larger than the old Italian hand organ. This morning I saw one that required an improvised cart and two negroes to roll it.

This morning I visited the St. Louis Cathedral. The priest, a young man, who seems to be making a name as an orator spoke (I don't know whether it was preaching or not) in French. Of course it was a very interesting sermon to me. I think there were as many as two thousand people in the building. The choir was grand, but nothing more nor less than an opera. It was composed of six or eight lovely female voices, three magnificent male, voices, violins, flutes, cornets, picalo, and a grand organ. The music was all that I understood, it is needless to say. The Cathedral is magnificent, of gray granite, and the interior of it is indescribable. At ten o'clock the chimes were rung and were lovely. The services began at 11 o'clock and lasted till one, but I waited to see it out, standing up all the time.

The pleasures and sights of a large city are great, but to the young man who contemplates going to one without friends residing there and without employment, I would say, beware young man the thing you do. Your best girl may go back on you, you may lose bets on the election, you may have dire mishaps, but none of them will bring as gloomy thoughts to you as those you will have when you wake every morning and know that you have got to start out in a vast city and traverse one street and then another, never meeting any one who bears any trace of resemblance to a friend; and may be after walking for miles to answer an advertisement you read in the morning paper to be told, "No, we are full up. Got more help now than we need." But such is life. M.

For the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of the *North Carolina Baptist*, published in this city, the editor of that paper devotes a column and a quarter to a dissertation upon the wickedness of extravagant funerals. This is all very well and commendable in its intention to reform, but the writer, in his frenzied zeal seems to have entirely lost sight of truth and justice.

After giving a history of burial from the earliest time (which reads like it was taken from an Encyclopœdia), and railing generally at the enormous expense incurred by the survivors in making due interment of their dead, he drops into the following sarcastic and home-made statistics:

"Carriages that can be hired by any swell headed dude all the afternoon for $2.00 costs the poor widow $3.00, because the liveryman can. A hearse costs $10.00 for about two hours."

That expression, "because the liveryman can" may contain some deep and hidden meaning, but one must confess that it appears not to the average mind. The writer then sums up as follows the "elements to blame in this growing evil:"

1st. The extortion of undertakers and liverymen.

2nd. False pride bolstered up by public opinion.

Rather general, that "2nd," and slightly difficult of definition, but the latter part of "1st," is what this article will endeavor to answer.

Before the editor of the *Baptist* unloosed upon the heads of poor liveryman the vials of his terrible wrath he should have sought information so that he might speak truth, and then he would have found that no "swell-headed dude can get a carriage all the afternoon for $2.00," and that "the poor widow" who pays $3.00, is paying just exactly the same amount paid by every one else who should hire that vehicle for any purpose whatever. He would have furthermore learned that $10.00 is $2.00 more than has ever been paid for a hearse in the town of Fayetteville, and a little calculation would convince him that at this price a very poor dividend is earned on the first cost of this expensive vehicle. As far as the price goes, I give rather an assortment of hearses, one at $8.00, one at $6.00, one at $3.00

I would not have taken the trouble to answer this did I not fear that through ignorance some might accept the *Baptist's* statements as truth and deem me guilty of the avarice and extortion which they attribute.

GEO. BURNS, Liveryman.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

More Testimony on the School Question.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 27, 1893.

W. N. Tillinghast:

FRIEND:—Greensboro was the first town in the State that paid for the maintainance of its public schools out of the taxes. We made it an issue, and when the vote was taken only 7 votes against were cast (one of the seven *died* next day and all the other six since.)

I don't think we have that many in town *now* who would vote its suspension.

It is the best of schools and we are all proud of it.

We look upon it as one of the main factors in our general prosperity. It induces people to come here and rent houses.

It benefits the merchant by adding to their trade.

The real estate owner of course is benefitted by the rentors.

The machanic has more to do and also has his children educated. It does more than any thing else to *level* our people *up* to an equality which, I regret to say, our churches fail to do.

All our children go to the graded schools and talent and application whether in rich or poor gets credit.

You will benefit the trade of your town and the value of your property more by far than the tax, by adopting the *free public* schools, to say nothing of the moral side of the question. Economy is encouraged by educating *those* you have with you who will not or cannot pay for it. All science is at fault if a person is not a better citizen when educated than when ignorant.

Respectfully,
D. W. C. BENBOW.

For the Observer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 31, 1893.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIR:—On the 19th of May 1886, I purchased property in Mecklenburg county and decided to make the State of North Carolina my home. I arrived at this decision after very serious thought and investigation. The reason why I located here at Charlotte was because here I found good churches and the best Graded School I have ever known, and I have had experience with educational matters in three States of this Union, which pride themselves on their educational systems, viz: the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. My excuse for asking you to publish this letter is that recently it has come to my knowledge that the people of your good city of Fayetteville contemplate establishing a Graded School. At first blush it may be thought that it is no concern of mine whether you do so or not, but I feel that when a people in their public capacity think of doing anything so noble and elevating, it is the duty of every good citizen, whether he is identified with the community or not, to applaud and encourage you. Look at the matter in whatever light you may, money spent in this interest is the best investment that ever a people made. This town of Charlotte is growing apace; it is true we have a good many manufacturing interests here, yet with all of these I consider that our school has done, and is doing, more than all else combined to make our town one of the prettiest and brightest spots on this continent. This old State is bound to become great in material wealth, and it is to be hoped in intellectual growth. A great deal of this wealth must come from immigration of good people into the State. A desirable class of people *will not* locate where there are no good public schools. For my own part I would not accept of the best piece of property in the State as a gift if at the same time my children should be deprived of the benefits to be derived from access to a good public school. People may talk about select schools, and believe in their superiority to public schools as educational institutions, but I am firmly of the opinion that a broad and liberal education requires that the pupil at some time in life should come in contact with the world as it is, and I can think of no better time than in boyhood and girlhood, in other words, at what is known as the proper school age. The young generation will be all the better men and women for this contact. I hope you will pardon me if I have over-stepped the bounds of propriety in addressing you and your readers thus, but the great interest that I feel in the future of this Old Commonwealth must answer as my excuse.

Yours truly,
M. DONNELLY,
Formerly of Maryland.

The Washington, D. C., *News* well says: "The news that a large colony of Waldenses is about to be established in North Carolina is very pleasant news indeed. The Waldenesian Italians are among the best of all the different kinds of Europeans. Dwelling in the north of Italy, in the shadow of the noble Alps, they are a hardy, straightforward, industrious, virtuous, law-abiding people, celebrated from the remotest times for their excellent qualities. The arrival of the large band of Waldensian immigrants is a very different thing from the inroad of a lot of anarchists, or paupers, or jail-bird from the slums of European cities. Their idea is to settle in North Carolina on property acquired by purchase, and to become thrifty American citizens, like their neighbors of native American origin. Such immigrants are thrice welcome. They show their good sense by choosing a Southern State for their new home. The West, vast as it is, has become overstocked in its most desirable sections of late years. Moreover, its climate is inhospitable and uncertain. The South is now the El Dorado of the United States, the garden of the republic, and the surest avenue to wealth for every man who has wit enough to make a success of life under any circumstances whatever."

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

Mrs. Languish. "Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" *Mrs. Smart.* "Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear, only be sure you get Ayer's."

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

these and every kindred disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines,

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. Printed testimonials sent on application. Address

The Swift Specific Co., ATLANTA, GA.

Making Both Ends Meet.

This is the difficult task in life with many of us who are older and less agile than the young gentleman shown in the picture.

The stocking of a pantry is an expensive pleasure at best; but we reduce the tariff to a minimum by selling "Perfection" Flour at $5.25 per barrel, and other fine fancy and staple Groceries equally low. New Crop Cuba Molasses, and little Shafer Hams—a big "run" on both.

"Daisy" brand of Sugar Cured Canned Corn at 15 cents beats the world. Very tender and very sweet, equal to 20c. goods.

Prompt city deliveries free.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1893.

Tenney's NEW YORK

We cordially invite the public to see the well selected stock of Choice Groceries, Fine Candies, Crackers and Cakes that we offer, and while we make a specialty of high grade or standard goods we also meet competition and do sell as cheap as any one, everything being equal.

We hold ourselves in readiness to serve you with what our market affords well and promptly.

FRESH GOODS constantly received and too numerous to particularize.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
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PLOW LINES,	PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,	HAMES,
BACK BANDS,	SINGLE TREES,
CLIVIS IRONS,	PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,	SHOVELS,
FORKS,	RAKES,
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Sash, Doors, Blinds. Lime, Hair, Cement.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
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Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

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PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

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At King Bro.'s you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,
(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

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Merchants & Farmers Nat. Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

3—23 tf

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DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

King Bro.'s sell Trusses of the latest paterns.

General Insurance Agency.

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THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
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And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 6, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. HISCOX—Deafness.
H. R. HORNE—The Gaelic.
THE PRESERVALINE Mfg Co.—Milk.
J. B. SMITH—Sale by Order of Court.
MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING Co.—Young Men, Young Women, You Can Make Money.
M. JUDGE—Now is the Time to have your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Don't forget the election on the Graded School question next Tuesday.

Visitors continue to flock to the Hotel LaFayette, and they all pronounce Mr. Malcolm Mathews a splendid manager.

Mr. T. A. Klutz, architect, will design the building for the new F. I. L. I. armory, work on which will begin in a few weeks.

We learn that an Incandescent Electric Light Plant has been ordered for Fayetteville and will speedily be in operation here.

Rev. Jos. H. Hiden, of Richmond, Va., preached morning and night last Sunday at the First Baptist Church. Both sermons were interesting and instructive.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Alice Gentry McDuffie to Mr. Nash Edwin Bunting on next Wednesday evening, April 12th, at 6 o'clock. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Church.

Religious Notice.

Rev. F. H. Martin, of Lumberton, N. C., will conduct services at the First Baptist Church next Sunday, both morning and night, to which the public are invited.

Cotton Warehouse.

McMillan Bros. contemplate building a cotton warehouse. It will have brick or stone foundations iron frame work and sheet-steel and corrugated iron sidings.

Mr. Max. A. Tiller, formerly of Raleigh, is now in the employ of Warren Prior & Sons, jewelers. He is a practical watchmaker; and Messrs. Prior & Sons are fortunate in securing so efficient a workman.

Reunion.

A brother of Mr. Walter H. Bowin, of the Racket Store, was here this week. Eighteen years ago Mr. Bowin went to California for his health, and Monday the two brothers met for the first time since.

Fires.

Fires have been numerous, the past week, in the woods adjacent to C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between Greensboro and Bennettsville. A great deal of fine wood land is laid bare, and other losses are the result.

The coming session of the Fayetteville Presbytery, which convenes in Laurinburg on April 18th, promises to be a very interesting one. The Star says extensive preparations are being made to entertain the thousands of people who are expected to be in attendance.

Look out for Safe Robbers

On Sunday night at Smithfield, robbers broke into Mr. B. R. Hood's grocery store. They blue open the safe and got away with about three hundred dollars in notes. Arrests have been made of some tramps, at Rocky Mt., who, are suspected of doing the mischief.

German.

There was a delightful German at the Hotel LaFayette last night, in which a large number of couples participated. We have never seen so many handsome costumes at a ball in Fayetteville before. The music was splendid and every lady was in splendid spirits. Lack of space prevents our publishing the costumes.

Service of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Miss Berta McFarland, of Boston, made a visit here of a few days the past week. She had occasion to remark how favorably impressed she was with the service on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Politeness is a marked characteristic of the conductors of that road, and their consideration for the comfort and care of the passengers is remarkable.

St. John's Vestry.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, on Monday night, the following members were chosen vestry men to serve for the ensuing year:

S. J. Hinsdale,
S. J. Walton,
F. R. Rose,
Chas. Haigh,
J. C. MacRae,
W. F. Campbell,
W. B. LaFar,
R. P. Buxton,
W. N. Tillinghast,
B. R. Huske,
J. C. Haigh,
H. R. Horne.

Cain—Boney.

Miss Ellen Gray Cain, the lovely daughter of Capt. Charles G. Cain, Clerk of the Court of Cumberland County, was united in marriage at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning to Mr. Geo. W. Boney, engineer on the A. C. L. R. R. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lyon of the Hay Street Methodist Church. The following were the attendants:

Miss Eula May McDonald (Maid of Honor), Miss Annie Gaster, Miss Bert Watson, Mr. Jos. Bissett (Best Man), Mr. Norman Smith, Mr. Leon Brandt, Mr. Ed. Monaghan and Mr. A. D. McMillan.

The happy pair left for an extended visit to the northern cities.

Commissioners' Court.

The Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House on Monday last. Present J. M. Lamb, chairman; M. Hall, W. D. Smith and G. A. McDonald.

Tax list of J. B. Downing was ordered corrected. Tax list of J. G. Skull was referred to the assessors of 71st township.

Permission was granted M. D. Denning, of Flea Hill township to erect gates across the Smithfield road.

A petition in regard to Lamont's bridge was heard, and it was ordered that a new bridge be constructed on the old site, and that the supervisors of 71st township be requested to put out the contract for said bridge to the lowest bidder.

C. P. Overby, auctioneer, rendered his bond, which was accepted and recorded.

The following persons were appointed list takers in the various townships for the year 1893:

Cross Creek—E. M. Waddill.
Cedar Creek—C. B. Downing.
Carver's Creek—W. A. Tillinghast.
Black River—Isaac Strickland.
Beaver Dam—J. S. Horne.
Rockfish—John Smith.
Flea Hill—W. J. Sessoms.
Seventy-First—J. A. McPherson.
Quewhiffle—John A. Gillis.
Gray's Creek—J. B. Carver.
Little River—J. H. Smith.

After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned.

JOINT MEETINT OF MAGISTRATES AND COMMISSIONERS.

A joint meeting of Magistrates and Commissioners were then held with J. M. Lamb, chairman of Board of Commissioners, in the chair. Roll of Magistrates and Commissioners being called and a quorum being present, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following resolutions were offered by W. D. Gaster and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to select the design for the new Court House according to their best judgment.

Resolved, That the same committee be continued as a building committee with instructions to contract for the work to be done on said building as early as possible; the same to be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be requested to provide for the issue of bonds as per act of Legislature.

Having no further business the meeting then adjourned.

Nomination of Graded School Trustees.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Cross Creek Township, in the Town Hall, on Monday night, for the purpose of nominating trustees for the Graded Schools, Dr. Haigh was called to the chair and A. S. Huske to act as Sec'y. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and on motion of Dr. McNeill the Trustees were nominated, one from each ward in town and two outside the town and five at large.

The following nominations were made: 1st ward, A. E. Rankin; 2d, J. C. Haigh; 3d, E. P. Powers; 4th, Ran. McMillan; 5th, A. A. McKethan; 6th, H. McD. Robinson; 7th, J. A. Pemberton, Jr.; from outside town, Dr. Haigh and Walter Watson.

Further, on motion it was resolved that the chairman should call a meeting at an early date for the discussion of the school tax question, that speakers be invited to participate therein.

It is earnestly desired that all citizens both white and colored will attend this meeting, notice of which will be given by the chairman.

Justices of the Peace.

Appended is a list of Justices of the Peace for Cumberland county, elected by the late General Assembly.

The law requires that they qualify within three months after election, that is, by the first Monday in June.

For Cross Creek Township—C. P. Overby, J. W. Sellers, D. N. McLean.
Rockfish—John Smith.
Little River—J. A. Wright.
Carver's Creek—A. McBuie, Walter A. Tillinghast, Wm. B. Ray, W. L. Williams.
Quewhiffle—J. T. Sinclair. D. J. Ray, J. A. McRae.
Seventy First—Duncan Shaw, N. M. D. Clark.
Gray's Creek—E. H. Evans, W. C. Riddle.
Beaver Dam—C. H. Cogdell, D. M. Beard.
Cedar Creek—J. B. Bryant, A. A. Bullard, H. B. Downing.
Flea Hill—G. A. McDonald, W. H. H. Wade, W. J. Sessoms, D. J. Breece, P. N. Talbirt.
Black River—W. Doug Smith.

A Fearful Suicide.

Henry Collins, the famous colored truck farmer, and one of the most highly respected colored men of this section, committed suicide last Friday morning on his farm about four miles from this city with an axe. He attempted to shoot himself with a pistol but his son caught the weapon just as it was discharged and was slightly injured by the ball passing through his ear. Henry seemed bent upon suicide, for after his first futile attempt he took an axe and chopped at his head until he inflicted the wounds from which he died. He was thought to be of unsound mind for several days before the terrible deed. The cause of his mental trouble is said to be the rejection of an offer of marriage to a young colored woman.

His death will be regretted by all the citizens of this city, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He leaves several children all grown. His wife it will be remembered died about a year ago.

Prof. Massey and the North Carolina Exhibit.

Prof. Massey, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, was in the city this week, and in an interview had with him, we ascertained that his visit here was for the purpose of getting some Tea plants to add to a superb collection of plants and forest products for exhibition at the World's Fair. He was fortunate in finding good healthy Tea plants at the farm of Mr. James M. Smith at Eutah. Further, North Carolina's exhibit in his line will surpass that of any other State in the Union.

Terrible Accident—Miss Mable Green Badly Injured.

It is with profound sorrow that we learned of the fearful accident which took place at Raleigh Tuesday, and especially were we grieved by the serious injuries to Miss Mable Green, the accomplished and lovely daughter of Col. W. J. Green of Tokay.

A special to the Wilmington Star says: The happy and beautiful Easter season was ruthfully broken in upon to-day by a terrible and almost tragic occurrence. About half-past ten o'clock this morning a courier came dashing into the city from the State fair grounds and brought the news that there had been a heart rending accident there. A large number of young ladies of St. Mary's School, the leading Episcopal institution of the State, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Bennett Smedes, rector af the school, and some of the teachers, were enjoying a holiday at the fair grounds, their principal pastime being the switchback. There were probably fifty young ladies on the ground, mostly juvenile scholars, including many of the little daughters of our best known citizens. They were riding on the switchback and having a happy frolic, their merry, childish laugh ringing up in the beautiful morning sunlight. All at once the innocent glee was turned into heart-piercing screams of agony; the two cars of the switchback had collided while both cars were running at fearful velocity, and nearly a dozen maimed and stunned little girls were hurled out upon the iron tracks and upon the ground, where they lay in helpless agony, cruelly cut and mangled by the splintered wreckage of the smashed cars. Those who rushed to the rescue saw as many as seven of the innocent little girls lying in a state of helpless injury; some of them maimed for life, and probably as many more were badly hurt. Among those who were injured were Miss Mable Green, daughter of ex-Congressman Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, who had one limb broken and the other badly injured. Florence Boylan, daughter of Mr. James Boylan of this city, had her face crushed in above the nose, and sustained the most serious injuries of any of the victims; Annie Root, daughter of Mr. Charles Root, of this city, had one limb broken; Addie Snow, daughter of Mr. George H. Snow, was badly hurt, sustaining internal injuries; Miss Patterson, aged 13, was badly bruised and rendered helpless by her injuries; Dr. Smedes' two little twin daughters, who sat on the front seat of one of the cars, were both terribly hurt; one of the little girls had one or possibly both limbs broken and the other sustained like injuries; Miss Adelle Martinare, of Georgia, was severely bruised and cut. Many others were injured, though not so seriously.

The affair has created intense excitement, as the injured children belong to the most prominent families in the State.

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. D. Brooks has returned to the city.

Miss Harriet Haigh is visiting friends in Winston.

Miss Laura Banks, is visiting friends in Greensboro.

Mrs. Ed. MacRae, of Maxton, paid a visit to the city.

Mr. C. B. Mallett, of Wilmington, was here this week.

Miss Birdie Brady, has returned home from Wilmington.

Mrs. L. R. Holmes, (nee) Mallett, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. DeLangnel Haigh and wife, of New York, were here this week.

Miss Kate Elliott, of Little River, was in the city shopping on Tuesday.

Miss Robenna Tillinghast returned to Raleigh, her home, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parker, of Cumberland Mills, are visiting Warrenton.

Mrs. J. B. McLaurin, of McColl's S. C., spent several days in the city this week.

Miss Buford, of Bedford City, Va., is visiting Miss Mary MacRae, on Haymount.

Mr. Norwood Huske, of Wilmington, attended the funeral of his uncle, Maj. Wm. Huske.

The clever and polite Mr. George B. Jennings, of Danville, Va., spent Sunday and Monday here.

Miss Worthington, of Boston, who was visiting the family of Mr. Beach at Hope Mills, has returned home.

Roll of Honor for the Seventh Month of the Graded School.

Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Maggie Small, Chas. Haigh, Jr., Thos. J. Gardner, Lillie Muse, Lillie Slocomb, Thomas Hale, Eugene Maultsby, Willie Tillinghast, Tibbie Troy, Sallie Brown, Jennie Ingram, Chas. Rose, Robt. Atkinson, Pauline Cole, Alice Jessup, Alice Haigh, Annie Hollingsworth, Clara Rosenthal, John Atkinson, Harvey Calais, Albert Creal, Ira Kinlaw, Starr Owen, Nellie Bramble, Bettie Caldar, Herriet Humphrey, Mary Kyle, Stella Muse, Fanny Ward, Alton Murchison, Duncan Murchison, Mat. Atkinson, John C. Dye, Jas. Maultsby, Fred Prior, Wm. Owen, S. Taylor, Frances R. Broadfoot, Eliza Prior, Zula Rankin, Martin Graddy, Haigh Small, Jackson Holder, Jno. Hunt, Lenox Bramble, Rufus Brower.

The name of John C. Dye should have been in the last report.

Number of pupils in all grades, 279.
Per cent. of attendance in all grades, 85.
Per cent. of tardiness in all grades, 8.

Jurors for May Term of Cumberland County Superior Court.

FIRST WEEK.

Geo. H. King, W. H. Williams, Geo. S. Edwards, Jno. Carver, W. P. Collis, N. A. Ray, E. L. Clark, N. V. Hair, N. B. Lindsey, A. J. Hollingsworth, W. C. Riddle, J. A. Patterson, Kary Geddie, Alex. Smith, Wm. Riley, Geo. W. Ward, J. C. Carter, Geo. T. Cade, D. J. Cain, S. H. McMillan, Thos. Henderson, G. S. Vinson, J. R. McIntyre, Jno. B. Tillman, Warren Carver, J. M. Owens, R. M. Prior, J. A. Howard, H. E. Bullard, A. J. Bedsole, W.W. Huske, J. W. Sicks, Edward Smith, Jonathan Evans, H. K. Buie, Wm. Murphy.

SECOND WEEK.

Jas. R. Deal. Gaston Hair, Thos. A. Geddie, S. G. Vaughn, Jno. McLaurin, P. S. Wood, Andrew Broadfoot, James Godwin, S. F. Breece, Henry Melvin, W. D. Gaster, W. R. King, D. West, Jno. D. Williams, Jr., J. A. McLeod, T. J. Bulla, E. P. Hall, D. J. Gillis.

Now your blood should be purified. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

The Military School.

Prof. Yerex was in the city Tuesday and informed us that he will have a larger number of pupils than he ever anticipated, at the opening of the school. Workmen will be put at once to repairing the Park House and clearing up the grounds. When put in thorough repair and all the latest conveniences added, there will be no better equipped military school building in the State. Prof. Yerex and family will move here next month.

"Running to Waste."

The Laurinburg Dramatic Company gave a performance in the Opera House Tuesday evening to quite a large and appreciative audience. Mr. John Cook as Taddy was very good, and the rest of the company did exceedingly well for their third attempt, and were frequently applauded.

"Education."

For the Observer.

The question to be decided at the ballot box by the qualified voters of Cross Creek township, April 11th 1893. Whether or not the Graded School of said township, shall receive by public taxation increased facilities solicited by the officers of said school, and tax-payers of said township in behalf of the continuous existence of the present said Graded School. Whether or not the many uneducated children living in said township, shall receive by the above facilities intellectual cultivation. "Education," the base and pillar of civilizing mankind that tends to increase the teachings and precepts of the christian church, a legacy of religion, morality and industry, together with all other elevating influences pertaining to a civilized and christian community. Whether or not many, male and female children, residing in said township, shall now and forever have wreathed upon their youthful brows the stigma of ignorance, the hydro headed parent of crime, misery and degredation. Whether or not the voters of said township will repudiate or sanction the Atheistic maxim, "Where ignorance is bliss it's folly to be wise." Whether or not, by the votes of our historic city, we must surrender the renowned prestige of cultured intelligence, inherited from our venerated fathers, the memorable Dobbin, Shepherd, Strange, Haigh, Henry, Eccles, the MacRae's, Winslow's and others, and make our city "intellectually," a "Tadmor in the wilderness," surrounded by educated cities. Whether or not we admit the authenticity of the arguments on this question, pro or con, would it not be wise for the said township to vote in the affirmative, thereby perpetuate the pursuit of intellectual cultivation, that would enable our city to successfully compete with our neighboring cities, and at the same time facilitate the state pride and wisdom of our pre-eminent city authorities who have for many years endeavored to keep pace, step by step, with the municiple improvements of our sister cities. "Educate" the people, for instead of having to fear an enemy whom indolence and ignorance may render ferocious, stupid and brutal, you will have an adversary with moral sentiments, mind and heart, to which you can successfully appeal.

S.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 3, 1893.

Appointments by the Bishop of East Carolina for April 1893.

April 2, Easter—Fayetteville.
April 7, Friday—Convocation, S. Mary's, Kinston.
April 8, Saturday—S. Mary's Kinston.
April 9, Sunday—S. Mary's, Kinston.
April 12, Wednesday—Stonwall, Pamlico county.
April 14, Friday—S. Paul's Vanceboro.
April 16, Sunday—Morning Prayer Christ Church, Newbern.
April 16, Sunday—Evening Prayer, S. Cyprians, Newbern.
April 18, Tuesday—Holy Innocents, Lenoir county.
April 20, Thursday—S. John's Pitt county.
April 21, Friday—Dawson's School House, Pitt county.
April 23, Sunday—Consecration, S. Barnabas, Snow Hill.
April 30, Sunday—St. James, Wilmington.
April 30, Sunday—S. John's, Wilmington.
April 30, Sunday—S. Paul's, Wilmington.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Hood's Cures

Owe all My Health to It

Cured of Sick Vomiting Spells, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Weakness.

Mrs. S. M. Waters
Georgetown, D. C.

"I have often seen statements from people benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I feel that **I am not doing justice** unless my testimony is added. I have been suffering with sick vomiting spells for three or four years, with giddiness, most of the time almost perfectly prostrated. I had no appetite, and suffered also with neuralgia in my head and eyes. I was treated for two years by the best physicians, but found no relief. They would tell me my condition was

Owing to my Age

and that I must have patience. But after two years I though patience ceased to be a virtue. I was growing so weak I could not sleep at night. And when I was able to go out, I was **afraid to go far from home.** I was constantly tired; I could not go up or down stairs or raise my arms above my head without giddiness, and was so afraid to look up that I became accustomed to holding my head down.

At Last

I was persuaded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles, my improvement in health is **wonderful.** I candidly believe I am **cured of all my ailments.** My appetite is good, can eat at any time, am free from neuralgia and other troubles. **I never feels so well** or was as stout as now since I was married, and I am mother of nine children. I have increased from 125 to 143 pounds. I am **perfectly well,** go out every day. When my friends ask what has made such an improvement I tell them I owe it all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and that I am **made over again."** MRS. S. M. WATERS, 1213 32d Street, N. W., Georgetown, D. C. Take Hood's

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Tragic Death of a Good Man.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 4th, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—When the news reached Fayetteville last Friday afternoon that John Henry Collins was dead, together with the sad and tragic manner of his death, many were the expressions of regret, for Henry Collins was without enemies, either white or colored. His high character for honesty, industry and urbanity was not surpassed by any man in this community, be his station high or low. It was only a short time ago that death robbed him of his life long help-mate, a devoted wife and good woman, since which time 'melancholy marked him for her own." The clouds of despair settled on his brow and it became manifest to his most intimate friends that the mind of Henry Collins was unsettled. Yet hopes were cherished that "Time would pluck from that brain the rooted sorrows," or some loved one could be found. "To minister to a mind diseased." These hopes were dashed to pieces, alas, when the tottering intellect gave way in a moment, reason dethroned in the twinkling of an eye, the unfortunate man was plunged in this helpless state of frenzy. All we know, or all we ought to know is that, "God moves in a mysterous way. His wonders to perform." We rely upon His mercy to those who walked circumspectly before Him as our dear friend did through a long and useful life, we rely upon his unspotted christian character, upon his uniform benevolence to the poor and helpless without respect to race or station and upon his purity of living. Upon all this we feel assured of his eternal rest. No storied urn is needed here to perpetuate the memory of such a man. He lives in the hearts of his friends. His good actions towards his fellow-man are more imperishable than stone, more durable than brass.

"No farther seeks his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they, alike, in trembling hope repose;
The bosom of his Father and his God."

A. J. HENDERSON.

IN MEMORIAM.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 30, 1893.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church this day held, the death of Major WILLIAM HUSKE having been announced the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of Major William Huske, who for many years was a member of this body.

Resolved, That in the death of this excellent gentleman our church has lost a worthy and consistent member and our community an upright and useful citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Vestry devote a page of his minutes to the record of these proceedings, and that he transmit a copy to the family of the deceased and furnish a copy to the Fayetteville papers for publication.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

The Grippe is a disease with so serious an ending possible that its slightest attack should have the immediate attention of one's physician, and it should be treated by remedies dispensed under a physician's prescription alone.

Its most characteristic and painful symptom, however, the terrible aching pain, can be greatly relieved, and the patient made very much more comfortable, by a thorough rubbing of the body, wherever painful, with Pond's Extract, diluted with hot water. This treatment will also tend to prevent catching cold.

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, CCCO COLA is on draught.

"Beauty" may be "only skin deep;" but the secret of a beautiful skin is pure blood. Those coarse, rough, pimply complexions may, in most cases, be rendered soft, smooth, and fair by the persevering and systematic use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache. Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling.....8¾
Middling.....8½
Strict Low Middling.....8
Low Middling.....7¾
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 27 cents
Rosin steady at 85c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 4.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 8¾ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 29½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.00.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.00 per bbl. for Strained and 1.05 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

4—6—93

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8 00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices. Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Sale by Order of Court.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in case of T. S. Lutterloh vs. J. E. Davis I will, on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction for cash, about 30 acres of land, beginning on the bank of Big Rockfish Creek and running S. 8° E. 10 chains 50 links to the corner on the Robeson County Line, then N. 74° E. 61 chains to a stake; then N. 5° E 9 chains to Rockfish Creek, then up the creek to the beginning.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

4—6—93

Young Men
Young Women

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

BY OBTAINING SUBSCRIBERS FOR

The Southern States.

Is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the South. It is full of interest for every resident of the South and ought to be in every Southern household.

Everybody Can Afford It

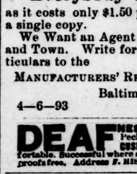
as it costs only $1.50 per year or 15 cents for a single copy.

We Want an Agent in Every Southern City and Town. Write for sample copies and particulars to the

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

DEAF NOISES & HEAD NOISES CURED BY Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

MILK

AND CREAM can be kept perfectly fresh and sweet five to seven days WITHOUT USING ICE. Simple, cheap, unfailing. Sample free. Write.

THE PRESERVALINE MFG. CO.,
Sole Mfrs. and Patentees 10 Cedar St., New York

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

4—6—93 5t

Ladies, Insure your Lives!

PROVIDE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Take a 15 or 20 year Policy. If you die your children will get the money, and if you live to the end of the period, you will get the money yourself. Every mother should insure her life for the benefit of her children.

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Husband and Wife may also be had, payable at the death of the first. Or,

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Business Partners, payable at the death of the first. For Rates, etc., call on or address

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
New York Life, Fayetteville, N. C.

3—30—93 1m

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company at Hope Mills on Saturday, April 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., Pres't.

3—30—93 3t

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.

The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had. From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety 1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydrangea Hortensis; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Aculba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæs, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.

No excuse for sending off for plants.

2—16—93—2m

STORE LOTS

FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made in the cause of J. D. Ballentine and others *ex parte*, approved by His Honor Spier Whitaker, Judge, on March 18th, 1893, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on April 22nd, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., the vacant lot in S. E. corner of the Market Square, known as the "Jamb Store," recently occupied by A. H. Watson, and the warehouse lot adjoining and south of the Hinsdale drug store lot, all of which property is fully described in said order, and in the division of the Staiert or Arey property as of record doth appear.

Terms: Cash.

J. D. BALLENTINE, Commissioner.
CHARLES GLOVER, Auctioneer

N. W. RAY, Att'y.
March 20, 1893.

Wives and Daughters

Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation. The

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NEW SPRING - STYLES

—IN—

Millinery

—AT—

Miss M. H. SMITH'S.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NORTHERN CITIES WITH COMPLETE STOCK AND LATEST STYLES.

3—23—93 tf

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

INSURE WITH McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office. Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000 of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT:

Most Desirable ARTICLES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

WELL TIMBERED LAND

FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure by the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., at January Term, 1893, made in the cause of William G. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank, &c., Jacob Giles and wife Carrie O. Giles, and others, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, will expose to public sale at court of well timbered and valuable land in Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., fully described in a mortgage deed executed by said Jacob Giles and wife to E. F. Moore, duly proved and registered in Cumberland County in Book B, No. 4, page 519 and containing 70 acres, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line running S. 22 E. from the BD pine tree, as described in a deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles, registered in Book G, No. 3, page 126, April 9th, 1867—the said point being in said line 30 chains 50 links from said BD pine; then as said line S. 22 E. 20 chains to a corner, mentioned in said deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles; then N. 71 E. 23½ chains to the swamp; then N. 14 W. 17½ chains; then N. 6 E. 12 chains; then direct to the beginning—containing about 70 acres and being a portion of the land conveyed in the above-mentioned deed from MacRae to Giles.

Place of sale: At the Market House in Fayetteville.
Time of sale: Saturday 8th April, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

R. P. BUXTON,
J. G SHAW,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., 7th March, 1893—ts

The Great Dyspepsia remedy OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

THE

Confederate War Journal

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY General Marcus J. Wright (Agent of the War Department for the Collection of CONFEDERATE RECORDS.) BEN LA BREE, Associate.

The first number will be issued April 1

INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prompt to act, sure to cure

COMPLETE MANHOOD
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

"Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Inconvenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

:-:Finished Monuments and Tablets:-:

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER** with 78 characters, $15 for the **SINGLE CASE ODELL**, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer **$1,000** to any operator who can equal the work of the **DOUBLE CASE ODELL.**

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, etc., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
358-464 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
1—5—93—3m

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Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

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CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

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CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

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W. S. COOK,
Manager.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Why Women do not Marry.

Statistics show that the per cent. of women who marry is much less among graduates of colleges than among those who do not receive a complete education. It remains for the philosopher to explain this truth. If marriage is the criterian of success among women, education must be viewed as a stumbling block rather than an aid.

Do men prefer the plain unsophisticated damsels as wives to those who have the polish and accomplishments of learning. If so it is a strange fact. Perhaps men are less inclined towards educated women because they realize that more is expected of them as husbands and that their deficiencies and short comings will be more subject to notice and criticism. Can it be that men prefer docile women that they may make use of as general house servants?

Probable as these reasons seem, we cannot agree that they are the proper solution of the problem.

It is more rational to suppose that the failure of educated women to become wives, is due to the fact that they have other objects in life than matrimony. They become ambitious to fulfill some mission in life, in science, art or literature, and are unwilling to give up a life of independence unless the offer of marriage is in every way advantagious.

While fewer educated women marry than the uneducated, they also marry later in life. It is a trite saying, applied both to men and women, that those who marry late, marry best.

The educated women who do not marry escape evils and hardships which the uneducated married women often fall victims to, while the educated women, who do marry, generally secure the best prizes.

Therefore, we must conclude that, education is good for women as well as men.

A Queer Social Custom in New York.

New York Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

Imitating a strange English custom, it is not "good form" in New York select circles to introduce people at social gatherings. A young girl from New Orleans, who has been spending the winter here, complains of the idea, contrasting it very unfavorably with the good, old-fashioned hospitable way of the South, that brings guests together to know each other and enjoy each other's social and personal attractions. The fair Louisianian declares that if the Southern way is old-fashioned it is a great deal better than the New York custom, and that a strange girl coming to New Orleans has a far better time than a young woman in a similar position here. This young lady, who considers a party at home stupid where she has not half a dozen men to talk to at once, went to a musicale recently, where the sole persons with whom she exchanged a word were her hostess and her champeron, "although," she said, "men were standing along the walls three deep, looking as though they were having a most doleful time." At a dinner party, she said, her hostess deprecated the necessity which would not permit of her introdueing her guest to any one but the man who was to take her out to dinner. "I am sorry, but I cannot help it, my dear," said the lady, "it isn't done here, you know." The result was another stupid time for the Southern girl.

Flooring a Foreigner.

Some foreign gentlemen visited New York a short time since, and, happening to pass a fire-engine, stepped inside.

After they had had a good look round, one of them turned to the fireman, and said:

"You know, in our city, they use 9-inch hose, not 3-inch, as you have here."

"Oh!" said the fireman, not to be beaten, "that small hose is only used for laying the dust. This hose," pointing to a piece of suction-pipe about twelve inches in diameter, "is what we use at fires. It saves us using the fire-escapes," continued the fireman, "for, when we want to send a man to the top of a building, we just set him on a jet, and send him up."

"But," said one of the visitors, rather incredulously, "how does he come down again?"

"Why, he puts his arms round the jet, and slides down," replied the fireman.

The gentlemen gazed a few moments, first at the hose and then at the fireman, and then left in a hurry, one of them murmuring:

"I guess that man has been connected with a newspaper!"

Safeguards of the Bank of England.

The possibilities of electricity have been made available to a considerable extent in the provision of protective measures for the Bank of England. The doors of the bank are so adjusted that they can be instantly closed by the pressure of a button, and after being so closed they can be opened again only by a special operation. The bullion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of machinery electrically controlled

In many London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping room, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm at the head of the bed. If a dishonest official, during day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of 1,000 sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and be replaced by a pool of water, and an alarm would be given throughout the whole establishment.

Sunshine in the House!

"I'm weary with work!" the good wife sighed;
"But after all," she said,
"It's sweet to labor for those we love—
No wonder that maids will wed."

A wise housewife lightens her toil and gladdens the home circle by her cheerfulness. But health is the first requisite, and her just prerogative. Health follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which repairs the ravages caused by those peculiar diseases which afflict womankind. It enriches the blood, cures the cough, increases the flesh, prevents hysteria, nervousness and low spirits, and is a veritable fountain of health to women, young and old. Satisfaction, or the price ($1.00 refunded. Of druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

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25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT COUGH CURE CROUP CURE

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its

PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE

of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering* and *insure safety to life of mother and child.*"

MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED.

A Live, Wideawake Agent in Every Town in North Carolina to Handle Robbins Hold-Backs.

They are invaluable to anyone who drives. Can be attached to any shaft vehicle in ten minutes and render a smashup from runaway teams unlikely.

The prices for these attachments range, according to finish, from 60c. to $1.50.

The following speaks eloquently in favor of the device:

This is to certify that I have the Robbins Hold-Backs and would not be without it for any consideration, as I had a practical illustration of its benefit yesterday in a runaway—it saved my buggy from total wreck and my horse from injury.

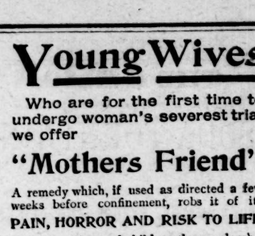
W. C. MCDUFFIE, M. D

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892.

Address J. C. HUSKE, JR., Manager,
2—28 tf Fayetteville N. C.

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME



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Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 1
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 8

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, April 8
PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 8

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 28
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, April 4

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H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), 30 cts. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
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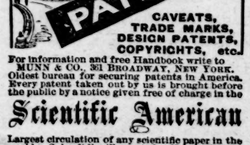

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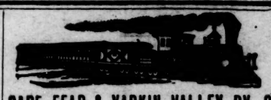

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 13th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:53 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:08 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke. and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 13. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M	
Leave Weldon...	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	2 35
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	.....	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	.....	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 58	9 47	.....	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	.....	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 66.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	11 48	9 34	.....	9 50	
Leave Selma....	1 14	.....	.....	11 49	
Arrive Wilson..	1 58	11 30	.....	12 50	

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington.	9 30	8 00	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 30	5 40	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	10 33	6 50	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 15	7 48	.....

	No. 14 Daily.				
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 58	11 30	7 48	.....
Ar Roel y Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:40 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:10 P M, Sunday 2:50 P M; arrives at Plymouth 9:50 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 9:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:40 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail to Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

CAROLINA -Machine Company-

—DO ALL KINDS OF—

REPAIR WORK,

—AND CARRY A FULL STOCK OF—

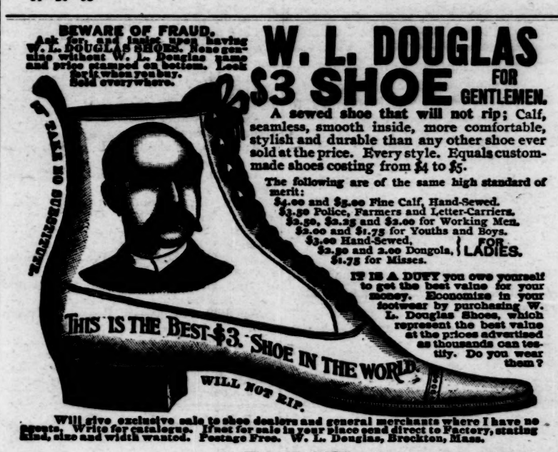
GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

11—24—92

BEWARE OF FRAUD. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold only in his own stores and by agents regularly advertised in each town. Take no substitute. If any dealer offers you shoes said to be W. L. Douglas without name and price stamped on bottom, don't buy them. Take no other make. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $3.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$2.00 Hand-Sewed, FOR LADIES.
$2.00 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. Free for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their peculiar circumstances.

Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) who ther soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

Parents are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights

Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.

Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

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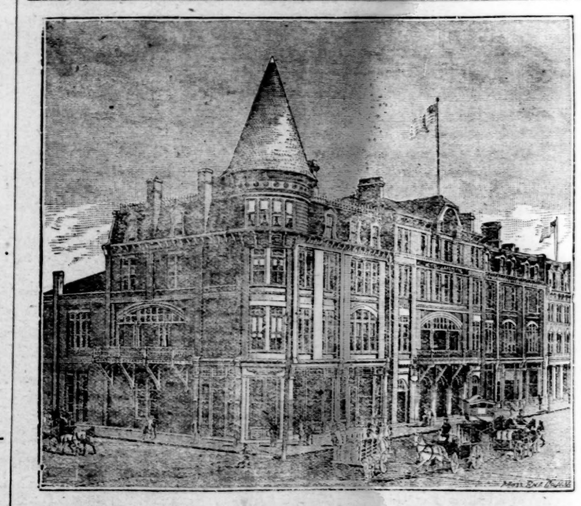

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